

**Hudson River Railroad—Gen. Harry Stuart  
in Command of the Whole Frontier.**  
MONTREAL.

**MONTREAL, Friday, June 15, 1866.**

At 8:30 a. m. to-day the Fenian prisoners were quietly sent to Phillipsburg, in the district of Bedford, under strong guard. They are sent there to be identified, Bedford being the district into which the late raid was made.

The Fenian prisoners arrived safely at Bedford, Massachusetts, a district of Montreal, to-day. The preliminary to the examination and identification of these have been completed, and the final results of this branch of the investigation will soon be reached. The excitement in all that region runs high, because that people more immediately suffered from the Fenian invasion.

**THE RIOT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CONDI-  
TION OF THE WOUNDED.**  
POLICEKEEPER, Friday, June 30, 1894.  
Two car-loads of Fenians passed through here last night en route for New-York.  
The person who was so seriously injured by the ransome on the walk train on the Hudson River Railroad, on Wednesday morning, is now being treated by a comrade.  
Particulars of the affair seem to be withheld, report says, because the man was concerned in a robbery.  
No information has been received in relation to the

**The Examination in the Case of Col. William E. Roberts—His Discharge.**

The examination in this case was continued yesterday before Commissioner Betts.

Mr. Courtney said, in view of the extraordinary proceedings which had taken place since Monday last, the utter inability of the United States Deputy Marshals to secure processes for the attendance of witnesses, reason of threats and terrorism, in view of the fact that the large crowd attending here at the last day of the examination, and who had proceeded in

body to discover the residence of Weishart the informant, and especially in view of the fact that it seemed unsafe for any witness to appear before the grand jury. The court, however, refused to grant the motion, and the court then abandoned the further prosecution of the case here. [Loud applause by the audience.] But in doing so he desired to be understood that the proceedings in this case would be taken where terrorists would not be permitted, nor witnesses be interfered with by giving their testimony in a case where they were in danger of their lives. The neutrality laws had been violated by the defendant and his confederates. It was his duty, and he ruled he was determined to see to it, that the neutrality laws should not be violated; and in taking the course he did in abandoning the prosecution here, he desired it to be fully understood that he was not doing so out of any consideration for the defendant, but

Mr. McKoon said he had nothing to do with intimidating witnesses from coming here to testify in this case. He knew nothing about the threats or the threats of violence at his hands. He trusted there would be no secret proceedings in the case before the Grand Jury. He had no control over the District Attorney nor the Grand Jury. Mr. Courtney said he would have the case presented to the Grand Jury tomorrow afternoon.

Col. Roberts was then informed that he was discharged. Col. Roberts then retired from the Court-Room, amid the

loud applause of the large number of his friends.

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**JAMAICA.**

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MOVEMENTS OF GOV. STORNS AND EX-GOV. EYRE—  
THE CHOLERA IN JAMAICA AND IN GUADALOUPE—  
THE NEW ACT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA  
—THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY.

By the arrival of the Tulsiman at this port yesterday, we have dates from Jamaica to June 6.

Sir Henry Storks, the Governor of this island, had gone to Newcastle (the military station in the mountains).

E. J. Eyre, esq., Governor on leave, arrived in Spanish Town from Flemstead on June 6, and took up his residence at King's House. He was to leave for England on the 24th inst.

The monetary crisis in England has not affected Jamaica.

His opinion was, that these expressions of feeling only roused the inhabitants that were of another mind.

During the night, the weather was very fine, but the people predicted in Kingston, though not more perhaps than might be expected, considering the intensely hot weather which we have experienced. Dysentery and diarrhoea have been very prevalent; and when attacking children,

have proved fatal in many instances. A few cases of choleraic diarrhea have occurred, but as has been learned, have proved amenable to treatment. Some alarm has been created by the report that two or three cases of cholera had appeared in Kingston, but though two or three cases had certainly appeared, all of them were cured, and no one has proved fatal. It is therefore to be no reason, merely from the occurrence of these isolated cases in different parts of the city, and totally unconnected with each other, to fear an epidemic of this disease. "Sporadic" instances of this type are common in the city.

material progress was made principally in the interior, but, though mild, and to a limited extent. An increase of this type of disease, after the "rainy seasons" which appear to be setting in was shortly expected.

We regret to learn from *The Grenada Chronicle* that cholera, which had almost disappeared from Guadeloupe, had taken a fresh start in Point-a-Pitre. Quarantine, therefore, continues to be rigidly enforced.

At Martinique, the crop was progressing, and fine weather is reported. Shipping was abundant, and the health

There was some excitement in Spanish Town on May 31, when a group of local persons had attacked with an unusual ferocity of the bowel. It, however, turned out that the persons thus affected had been eating crabs which they had purchased from St. Dorothy, and which seemed to have been boiled some days, and that produced the symptoms which alarmed the town.

The new act on the Government of Jamaica was issued on May 3. It states that two acts passed in the island should be brought into operation under the authority of

arrangement to the extent proposed in the schedule of the present statute. The portions recited above to come into operation in Jamaica shall be subject to the assent thereto of her Majesty in Council, and the same shall have been proclaimed in the island, and the Council administering the Government there established. The Legislative Council and House of Assembly are abolished on its proclamation in the island. Her Majesty is empowered to create and constitute a Government for the island in such form and with such powers as to the Queen may best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter and amend such Government.

The following extracts are taken from the reading article of *The Morning Journal* of Wednesday, the 16th of May:

"The Pro-Slavery party here who hoped that the recent disturbances would have enabled them to realise their dreams of reducing the people to the normal condition of bondage, in their disappointment and consequent rage can perceive in the evidence adduced (respecting larceny and theft) no one to blame but the negro himself. To venture, however modestly, to controvert this opinion, is to lay one's self open to the usual denunciations of the 'infernal agent'."

Again, "The newspaper organs of the negro haters expect to carry everything before them by ruffianism and bad grammar."

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**NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.**

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SENATE.....ALBANY, June 15, 1866.

REFUSAL TO DISMISS THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE SMITH.

The Senate to-day, in the case of Judge Smith of Onondaga County, resolved to deny the motion of the respondent's counsel to dismiss the case and to continue the trial. It also, that the Senate has jurisdiction over the subject matter involved, and over the respondent's person, and that the trial shall proceed on the Message as first sent to the Senate by the Governor. The counsel for the defense claimed that this action looked to the establishment of a new form of prosecution, which they had no cause to expect, and for which they were not prepared, asking for time for preparation. The Senate adjourned until August

at 11 a. m.

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**BILLIARDS.**

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THE MATCH BETWEEN DEERY AND GOLDTHWAITE—  
THE LATTER THE WINNER BY 255 POINTS.

The match between John Deery and Wm. Gold-  
thwaite, 1,500 points up, for \$1,000, came off at the Cooper  
institute, last evening, under the supervision of Dudley Kar-

The veteran Whitman Lake was chosen as referee. The largest run was 218, made by Goldsworthy's No. 120, and 197. Deery's heaviest catch was 160 lb., and his best average was 202, and 111. There were 85 innings of game commencing at 8:25 p. m. and ending at 12:09 a. m. Goldsworthy's average was 15.73, and Deery's 15.25. The first six runs owing to the number of safety shots. During the forepart of the game Deery's play was quite brilliant, and at 10 o'clock the game stood—

Deery, 600; Goldithwaite, 379. From this match the  
 waite's playing was magnificent, and at 11:30 p. m., the  
 waite was—Goldithwaite, 1,316; Deery 609. Toward the con-  
 clusion of the match Deery improved in his play, but was  
 finally beaten by 235 points. The game was played on a four-  
 pocket Kavanagh & Decker table. The attendance was not  
 large, the hall only being about half full.